SOUTH VIET NAM In struggle

7th Year – October 15, 1973

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Address: HT 1217 B-SVN
c/o DAZIMINA HANOI
19, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRVN
and all RSVN Embassies, Information Bureau in foreign countries

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

The Third-World and PRG's great success

(Chairman NGUYEN HUU THO interviewed by Liberation Radio)

QUESTION: *Mr Chairman, would you please tell us something about the success of the 4th Non-Aligned Summit in Algiers ?*

ANSWER: I think its significance is historic and its purport for the advance of mankind is particularly great.

About 100 delegations attended it, including 53 led by Heads of State or of Government. It was the first conference in history with such a big crowd of state and governmental leaders.

It gathered after the national independence movement had won substantial gains in 20 years of struggle, after those of major historic and international significance of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their confrontation with US imperialist aggression. It faithfully voiced the fondest wishes of more than two billion people or over one half of humanity and reflected the irresistible trend of the national independence movement directed against imperialism and old and new colonialism. It dealt with questions of vital interest for the Non-Aligned Countries in terms of their survival and development.

The PRG delegation made a positive contribution to the fruitful outcome of the conference. Basing itself on its painful experience, it was in a position to prove that the factors of success of the national independence movement of the Third-World countries were their singleness of mind in their fight against US-led imperialism and old and new colonialism, their internal solidarity and their solidarity with the socialist countries, their loyal friends, and their solidarity with all other anti-imperialist forces favouring peace, independence, democracy, neutrality and social progress.

Such a position enlisted the sympathy and support of many countries of the Non-Aligned community and has found expression in many resolutions of the Summit.

The assembly glorified our resistance as standard-bearer of the national liberation movement, extolled its achievements as successes indicative of the trend of our times and common to the great Non-Aligned family and progressive mankind as a whole.

It acclaimed the signing of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, the sound position, sustained efforts and serious attitude of the DRVN and the PRG in trying to get the Paris Agreement, the International Act on Viet Nam and the June 13 Joint Communiqué strictly and fully implemented.

The Conference was strongly critical of the US and the Saigon administrations' serious and systematic violations of all provisions of the Paris Agreement and insisted that they scrupulously comply with it and the Joint Communiqué.

The gathering unequivocally affirmed that the PRG is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. US stiff opposition and Saigon diplomatic moves failed completely in preventing it from attending as a full-fledged Non-Aligned member the conference where it was one of the most warmly acclaimed delegations. Those facts spelled out its great international credit and the vigorous Non-Aligned backing for its current endeavour regarding the Paris Agreement.

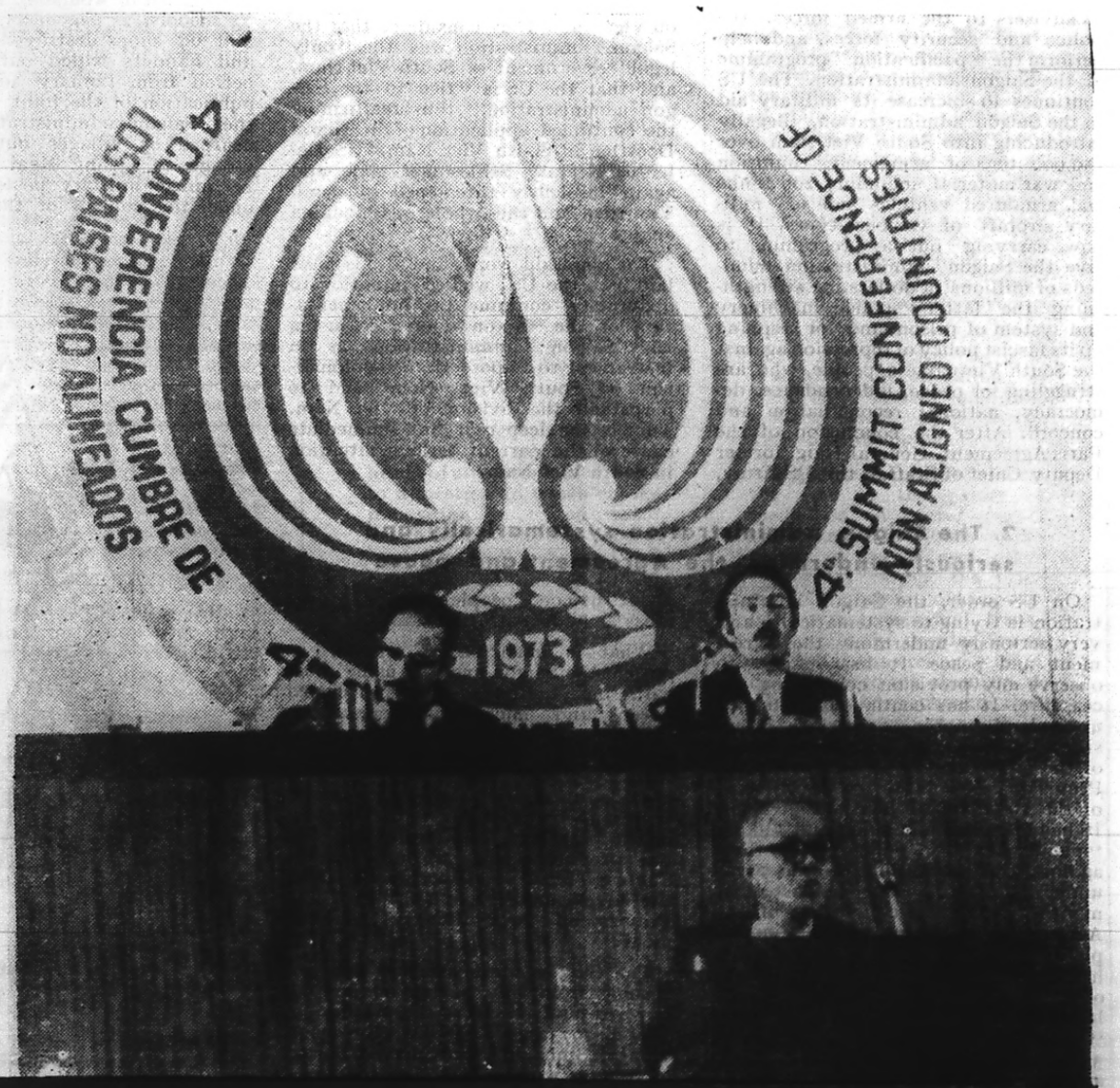
The happy outcome of the Algiers Summit represented a prized and powerful encouragement for the world peoples' revolutionary drive and for our own battle against US imperialism and it agents.

World happenings in its wake have increasingly substantiated the judiciousness of its resolutions and illustrated its epoch-making importance. The Chile military putsch, the resumption of the hostilities in the Middle East, US provocations against Cuban ships have bared the attempts of imperialism, more particularly of US imperialism, mankind's common enemy, to mount counter-attacks on the world peoples' revolutionary movement. More than ever, the Non-Aligned countries must be watchful, strengthen their unity and do their utmost to translate into reality the recent Summit's resolutions, if their common enemy, US-led imperialism and old and new colonialism is to be defeated.

QUESTION: *Could you give us your appraisal of your recent visit to one European and 5 African countries ?*

ANSWER: Everywhere we went, whether in Algeria, Senegal, Egypt, Tanzania and Uganda or in Yugoslavia, we were enthusiastically received

(Continued on page 8)



President Nguyen Huu Tho delivering an eloquent speech at the Algiers Summit

The US and the Saigon administration responsibility for their violations of

On October 1st, 1973, the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam sent a note to the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Hungary, Indonesia, Britain and France to inform them of the present tense situation in South Viet Nam caused by the serious violation of many important provisions of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam. The note has also been sent to the Government of the Kingdom of Iran which is the new member of the International Commission for Control and Supervision, and Mr Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

I. The US obdurately continues the implementation of the Nixon doctrine

The Paris Agreement on Viet Nam stipulates that the US respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam as well as the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, that it must end its military involvement and its interference in the internal affairs of the South Vietnamese people, completely withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops, military advisers and personnel, including technical military personnel and those military personnel who are associated with the pacification programme and serve as advisers to all para-military organizations and police forces of the Saigon administration.

But in reality, the US is still maintaining in South Viet Nam a machinery to direct the Saigon administration in carrying out the plans worked out by Washington. The D.A.O, is headed by US General John Murray and composed of about 20,000 military personnel who, disguised as civilians, are serving as advisers to the armed forces, the police and security forces, and help perform the "pacification" programme of the Saigon administration. The US continues to increase its military aid to the Saigon administration, illegally introducing into South Viet Nam over 150,000 tons of armament, munition and war material, including 200 tanks and armoured vehicles and 500 military aircraft of various types. It is now carrying out a programme to give the Saigon administration hundreds of millions of dollars for strengthening the latter's police machinery and system of prison, and for stepping up its fascist policy of repression against the South Vietnamese people, who are struggling for peace, independence, democracy, national reconciliation and concord. After the conclusion of the Paris Agreement, General Haig, former Deputy Chief of Staff of the US Army, General Weyend, Commander of the US forces in the Pacific, and US Air Force General Snavel, together with many other US military personnel, continously came to South Viet Nam to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of "Vietnamization of the war."

With regard to North Viet Nam, the US has not completely stopped its aerial reconnaissance over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, has not yet fulfilled its obligation regarding the clearing of mines in the territorial waters, ports, harbors and waterways of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and has refused to carry out its obligations to contribute to the healing of the wounds of war and the postwar reconstruction, as provided for in Article 21 of the Agreement.

Responsible personalities in the US government have made repeated statements utterly contrary to the spirit and letter of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam. They considered that the Saigon administration was the "only legal" government of South Viet Nam, and that the US is "tied to the Saigon administration," thus reaffirming the continued application of the Nixon Doctrine in South Viet Nam. US Defense Secretary Schlesinger time and again insolently threatened to bomb Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina again.

The aforesaid words and deeds have laid bare the US wicked intention to obdurately continue the implementation of the "Nixon doctrine", using the Saigon administration as a instrument to impose US neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam and to perpetuate the division of Viet Nam. This is the deep root and immediate cause of the current serious situation in South Viet Nam.

2. The Saigon administration systematically and seriously undermine the Agreement and peace

On US order, the Saigon administration is trying to systematically and very seriously undermine the Agreement and peace. It has refused to observe any provision concerning the ceasefire. It has continuously stepped up its land-grabbing operations, intensified the savage bombing and shelling of the areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. It has launched unceasing and bloody "pacification" police operations against the population of the areas under its control. Over the past eight months, since the conclusion of the Agreement, accoroing to still incomplete figures, the Saigon administration, has committed over 240,000 violations of the ceasefire, including over 30,000 landgrabbing operations, 167,000 "pacification" police operations, 33,000 artillery shellings and 11,000 air bombings and armed reconnaissance missions. It has killed or wounded over 6,000 civilians, imprisoned, manhandled, and tortured nearly, 30,000 persons, and forcibly herded about 926,000 people into herding areas and concentration camps.

What is particularly serious, at present the Saigon army is using most barbarous methods in its frenzied sweeps and encroaching operations against the plains of Central Trung Bo, especially in Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai provinces. Since June 1973 it has also intensified long-term operations with considerable forces, including 30 battalions in Kontum and Gia Lai provinces and 72 battalions in Chuong Thien, so as to encroach upon the areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The Saigon administration has not shrunk from any savage method to terrorize and massacre the people. On May 2, 1973 in a sweep in Tam Quan village, Binh Dinh province, it buried alive two women. On September 5, 1973 it made 38 air sorties for bombing raids, using napalm bombs, 7 ton parachute bombs and bombs containing toxic chemicals. As a result, more than 100 civilians of An Tuong, An Nghia, An Huu, An Thanh villages, Hoai An district, Binh Dinh province, were killed or wounded. In Hoai Nhon district (also in Binh Dinh province), from January 28, 1973 to September 18, 1973, the Saigon administration made 500 air sorties and dropped 5,400 bombs, fired 35,500 artillery shells, levelled to the ground 3,500 houses, 30 hamlets and 500 hectares of cultivated land, killed or wounded 500 civilians, herded 17,000 people into concentration camps, and established 31 military posts in the Provisional Revolutionary Government areas which Saigon troops had recently encroached upon.

In Quang Ngai province, over the 7 months following the signing of the Agreement, the Saigon administration committed over 16,000 violations of the ceasefire, including 8,500 land-grabbing operations, about 6,500 artillery shellings and over 1,000 air bombardments and armed reconnaissance missions. At the same time, it launched 6,000 "pacification" police operations. As a result 2,044 civilians were killed or wounded, 16,231 houses, 73 schools, 25 pagodas, 7 dispensaries and 69 shops destroyed; 94 villages and hamlets wiped out. During the period from January 30, 1973 to the publication of the Joint Communiqué, the Saigon administration actually usurped 65 villages out of the 800 villages of Quang Ngai province and set up 36 military posts in the areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

These criminal acts are taking place every day and every hour in many places of South Viet Nam.

The Saigon administration is striving to oppose Article 11 of the Agreement providing for the realization of national reconciliation and concord, and the ensurance of the people's democratic liberties by the two South Vietnamese parties. In the areas under its control, all democratic liberties including most elementary ones such as the freedom of movement, the freedom of residence, the freedom of returning to one's native place to live are denied. On the order of Nguyen Van Thieu, the Saigon army and police do their utmost to repress the people's demand for peace and national reconciliation and concord and to "extirpate to the root" all personnel of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Anyone, who opposed the dictatorial and fascist policy of the Nguyen Van Thieu administration is labelled a cadre of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and may be arbitrarily arrested or killed. The Saigon administration has moreover flagrantly plundered the foodstuffs and property of the population of the areas under its control to carry out what it called the "blockade" and sabotage of the economy of the liberated areas, thus making the life of the people living in cities and concentration centers all the more miserable.

The Saigon administration is still detaining in thousands of prisons over 200,000 civilian personnel of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in serious violation of Article 8 (c) of Paris Agreement on Viet Nam.

On Sept. 17, 1973, in disregard of the provisions of the Paris Agreement

Thief crying "Stop thief!"

must bear full the Agreement

and the Protocol on the return of captured military personnel, captured foreign civilians, and captured and detained Vietnamese civilian personnel, it brought to trial five civilian personnel of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and sentenced two of them to death and the three others to hard labour. It planned to secretly transfer a number of the captured and detained civilian personnel of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to a "mental home" and to give them paralysing injections, with a view to destroying their physical and intellectual ability and permanently disabling them even though they should remain in life.

This is only a few out of the innumerable crimes of the Saigon administration in the assassination and liquidation of its captives and detainees. Moreover, the Saigon administration has intensified its round-ups to arrest and put in jail tens of thousands of other people.

The above-mentioned attitude and criminal acts of the Saigon administration toward the captured and detained civilian personnel have aroused the extreme indignation and deep concern of the Vietnamese people and the world progressive public opinion, including the American people. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam urgently calls on the signatory governments and the participants in the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam to take appropriate measures contributing to the safeguard of the lives of hundreds of thousands of peace-lovers and patriots who are being persecuted and tortured and agonizing under the extremely barbarous prison regime of the Nguyen Van Thieu administration.

3. Campaign of slanders and threats

At present the US and the Saigon administration are carrying on a campaign of slanders and threats against the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They are clamouring about "the arrival of a Chinese ship at Dong Ha port," "the repairing and building of twelve airports" in the area under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. They slander that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam "has introduced armament into South Viet Nam," that it "is intensively preparing a new war." They insolently threaten to oppose it with "military actions." On September 12, 1973, Tran Thien Khiem impudently declared that "the Paris Agreement could be scrapped at any time." Recently, they made a ballyhoo and calumniated the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam about the so-called "seizure of Le Minh base by North Vietnamese troops."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam deems it necessary to point out that at a moment when the United States and the Saigon administration are violating the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam more and more seriously, their distortions and slanders are only designed to mislead public opinion, to cover up their violation of the Agreement, to cope with the condemnation of progressive people throughout the world, especially of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, and, at the same time, to prepare public opinion for new military adventures.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam wishes to emphasize that the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, which is solemnly confirmed by the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam, recognizes the existence of two administrations, two armies, two zones of control and three political forces in South Viet Nam. The Algiers fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries officially acknowledged the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. *De jure* as well as *de facto*, in the areas under its control, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the only one which has the right and competence to deal with all matters in accordance with its internal and external functions, with a view to defending its sovereignty, protecting the people, safeguarding and building the liberated areas. It is a normal and necessary task entirely falling under the sovereign rights of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and fully in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam to materialize the political, economic, and cultural relations between the Provisional Revolutionary Government and other countries. This also responds to the aspirations of the South Vietnamese people and the desire of progressive people throughout the world to contribute to the healirg of the wounds of war caused in South Viet Nam by the United States' bombs, and shells in the past decades so as to promptly stabilize and improve the South Vietnamese people's living conditions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam resolutely rejects the slanderous allegations and the threatening tricks of the United States and the Saigon administration. Any encroachment by the United States and the Saigon administration upon the territory, airspace and territorial waters under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will surely be deservedly punished by the South Vietnamese people and their liberation armed forces.

4. Full responsibility of the United States and the Saigon administration for their violations of the Agreement

The Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam constitutes a great victory of the Vietnamese people. It is the consistent policy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to respect and scrupulously implement the Paris Agreement, the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam and the June 13, 1973 Joint Communiqué, and at the same time to resolutely demand that the United States and the Saigon administration do the same. The United States and the Saigon administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their violations of the Agreement.

Finally the RSVN PRG requests the above-said countries to energetically condemn the acts of violation of the US and the Saigon administration against the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam and the June 13, 1973 Joint Communiqué, demand that the US and the Saigon administration strictly and fully implement their duties as signatories to the Agreement, the Act and the Joint Communiqué. The US must fully and scrupulously put an end to its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam as stipulated in Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, the Saigon administration scrupulously and thoroughly carry out its commitments, respect the cease-fire, immediately stop its land-grabbing operations and its "pacification" police operation, put an end to all acts of repression and terror against the people, cancel all fascist laws and immediately release all captured and detained civilian personnel. The Saigon administration must engage in serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in order to quickly settle the above-mentioned urgent problems, to form at an early date the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, to sign an agreement on the internal affairs of South Viet Nam and to proceed to the general elections, and the achievement of the South Vietnamese people's genuine right to self-determination.

in the cities

o The Saigon–Gia Dinh Lambretta motorcyclecab drivers have come out against such "fleecing" practices of the Saigon administration as inspection of vehicles, technical check, taking away of licence plates for fines, which would bring the Saigon budget hundreds of millions of piastres. They urged an end to this abuse.

o In the last few days, Saigon soldiers and policemen have mounted many "mopping up" operations on the areas of the Hoa Hao Holy See in An Giang province during which they committed such crimes as looting, rape, and destruction of crops. Over 360 Hoa Hao delegates from 16 provinces of Nam Bo met at Cai Nuoc to discuss counter-measures.

They have sent a protest to Thieu and the commander of the 4th Army Corps Area.

o The Saigon administration has just summoned the heads of city financial services to a meeting to consider the imposition of "land tax" which will hit hard at private landed property so as to feed the 1974 budget of 700 billion piastres. But even the Saigon Economic Council is afraid that this imposition would be for the peasants another disastrous TVA. The rural folk are of the opinion that by instituting such a tax the Saigon administration kills two birds with one stone as on the one hand, it "legalizes" the measures to squeeze them and on the other, it will be able to carry out its vicious policy of pauperizing them.

o At an extraordinary session held on October 2, 1973, the workers of the Sicovina textile mill protested strongly against the managing board's having arbitrarily sacked three of their mates and passed a resolution demanding cancellation of the measure.

o On the morning of October 2, all the employees of the Brink hotel staged a protest strike against the dismissal of 15 workers and the threat levelled by the management to fire all its staff.

o The economic blockade made by the Saigon administration is boomeranging on the inhabitants living under its control. In out-of-the-way localities in Kien Phong province, they have to walk as far as 13 miles away to buy a maximum ration of 3 kg of rice. Most families here live on one meal per day. The fishermen, unable to get their quota of petrol for their boats have had to give up their trade.

o After the abolition of TVA on a number of items, market prices keep rising instead of dropping.

Saigonese pharmacists blame the rise in the prices of medicines on dearer sugar. Furthermore the jump in the prices of petrol and other necessities entails the price hike of containers and imported raw materials and transport while the devaluation of the dollar has created a lot of difficulties to the chemists. A newspaper has reckoned that a bottle of cough syrup which cost formerly 200 piastres was sold at 220 piastres after July 1, 1973 (20 piastres more for TVA), but after the lifting of the tax on some articles, that is after August 15, it has soared to 300 piastres.

o The Saigon piastre was devaluated again on October 3, 1973, the dollar is now worth 520 instead of 510 piastres. It is its second devaluation within one month and its 10th since July 1972.

THE LONG ROAD OF FRIENDSHIP

THE booming of the 21-gun salute, airfields adorned with RSVN flags and resounding with the "Liberate South Viet Nam" tune ; red carpets rolling from airplane ramps to VIP rooms ; guards of honour presenting arms : the same scene repeated itself at the airfields of 6 capitals : Algiers, Dakar, Belgrade, Cairo, Dar es Salaam and Kampala.

Was these anyone of us who had not heard the thunder of guns? Who had not seen the colours of NFL flags ? Who had not heard the "Liberate South Viet Nam" tune ? But never before had we felt so moved as during the days we attended the Algiers Summit of Non-Aligned Countries and visited the five African and a European countries.

The first day was especially moving. Our plane drew a circle above Algiers — the white city — and landed at Dar El-Beida airport.

The airport was decked with nearly 80 flags of Third World countries, and we saw President Boumédiène turning his eyes towards our four-propeller, white-painted aircraft flying a RSVN flag. The plane's door opened. The President accompanied by some high-ranking leaders of the Algerian State and FLN Party briskly walked to the plane ramp. The flap of a long tunic fluttered in the evening wind : Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh had been in Algiers for five days, attending the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries. Members of the Diplomatic Corps formed a long row...

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho stepped down, smiling but visibly moved. The two heads of State hugged each other for a long while. Who would say that they were meeting for the first time. They are men of differing ages, but this has no influence upon their mutual friendship which is the embodiment of the time-tested friendship linking their two nations. Saigon will never forget the strike of Algiers's dockers refusing to transport to Viet Nam the weapons of French colonialists. And Algiers will always remember that the Dien Bien Phu victory was won over a common enemy by comrades-in-arms who shattered an important link of the old colonial shackle.

The "Liberate South Viet Nam" hymn had been ringing all over South Viet Nam's hamlets and villages as the Fatherland's clarion, but it was now resounding in Algiers with the solemnity of a Declaration of independence, together with the Algerian national anthem. The 21-gun salute for Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, the RSVN Head of State, today was an echo of the guns which had roared over all South Viet Nam's battlefield in the course of the last quarter-century. We could perceive in it the clatter of the failure of the enemy refusal to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government and attempt to prevent it from attending the Non-Aligned Countries' Summit. We could also distinguish in it the cheers of our friends all over the five continents for the successes of the PRG, a daring fighter for independence and freedom.

Let our thanks go to our Algerian friends who fired this 21-gun salute at 5.15 p.m on September 4, 1973. Thank you, Algerian gunners who had made it thunder loud and clear ! Allow us to inform you that your shells had reached their target — the enemy scheme to block the joining of the Non-Aligned Countries' Summit of the PRG, one of the staunchest members of the Non-Aligned Family.

THE four-propeller, white-painted, RSVN flag flying aircraft left Algiers airport... It circled above Dakar and landed on this rich West African city. Again the 21-gun salute, the RSVN flags beside the Senegalese colours, and the "Liberate South Viet Nam" hymn. Once again, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho stepped on a red carpet, inspected the guard of honour and waved to the welcoming crowd of tens of thousands of people. We would witness the same scenes many more times, but each time with a new significance.

The RSVN PRG delegation arrived in Dakar just as certain people had to pack up and leave Senegal. They were angry because President Léopold Sedar Senghor had granted *de jure* recognition to the PRG. They threatened Senegal with a break of diplomatic relations. But as nobody tried to dissuade them from going, they finally had to insert an advertisement in newspapers, for the sale of their furniture and left.

Three Vietnamese nationals were among those present at Dakar airport to welcome our Delegation. They had been living in Senegal, far from their native land, for nearly 20 years. On seeing us, they were speechless with emotion. On the day we left Dakar, they told us at the airport : "More than 50 of us live here. We were constantly harassed by those thugs. But now they are gone. Rest assured that our thoughts are always turned to the Father-.and !"

We fully sympathized with the grievance of our fellow-countrymen so long separated from Viet Nam. We were all the more angered by the efforts of those US-paid traitors to create difficulties for our overseas nationals. Our anger must have been shared by our Senegalese friends. And as a result of all that the traitors had to decamp.

Off-shore Dakar is Goree island, only a few square kilometers large. It used to be a slave market at the end of the last century. 118 slave traders had come here from "civilized" Europe to purchase men, women and children captured by the ruling colonialists all over the African continent. The slaves sent to this island were kept in narrow cells where they were fattened for some time before the traders came to weigh them, feel each one of their muscles, then started the bargaining about their price. We visited the cells and the weighing room. We felt a deep emotion standing at a door that looked on to the sea-front. Through this door the slaves used to be shipped off to never return.

We expect that such a stigma of ignominy on colonialism will never disappear.

Said Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho to his Senegalese interlocutors : "We fully sympathized with your suffering as African slaves captured by the colonialists in the days of yore, as we do now with victims of racial discrimination. Our people and the PRG totally support your fight for independence, freedom and racial equality. In South Viet Nam, hundreds of thousands of our people still live in tiger cages smaller than the cells here, their feet in shackles. Their jails also have doors through which they are marched away, never to come back to this earth."

This former common lot to both Viet Nam and Senegal explains their mutual deep sympathy. I still remember an unexpected encounter between Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and President Léopold Senghor after a press Conference which the RSVN Chairman still likes to retell.

That day, after the signing of the Joint Communiqué, our leader gave a press Conference. Questions were asked by dozens of Senegalese and African journalists on the Thieu administration and the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam. Less than 10 minutes after the NFL Chairman returned to his room, arrived President Senghor who told him in a most friendly way : "I am not happy about the questions of our journalists. They don't fully realize US responsibility for the South Viet Nam situation. I suggest that you give some additional comments for the official newspaper of Senegal."

US, the chieftain of imperialism, is still shadowing the sky and the sea of our country and troubling the life of our people. It lies at the origin of many calamities on this planet. The whole mankind has realized this and been cursing it.

Who else was behind the military who staged the putsch in Chile, but US imperialism ? Who else was behind the Israeli aggressors who visited death and

(*Continued on page 6*)

● *President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Houari Boumédiène in Dar El Beida Airport VIP Room*

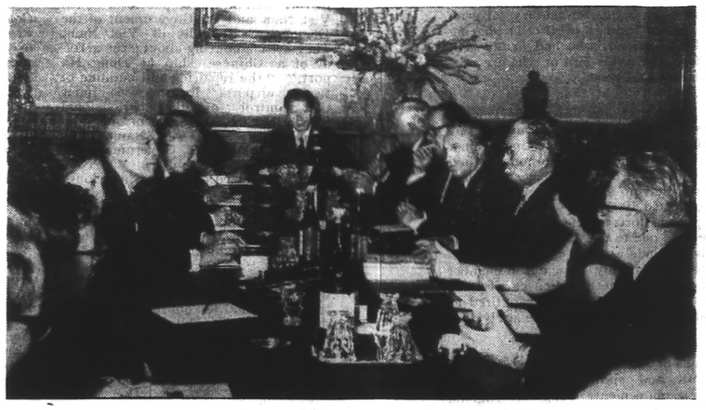
● *President Nguyen Huu Tho and President L.S. Senghor of Senegal signing the Joint Communiqué in Dakar Presidential Palace*

▲ *President Nguyen Huu Tho holding talks with Yugoslav President Tito in Brioni*

▲ *President Nguyen Huu Tho reviewing the guard of honour in Cairo Airport of the Arab Republic of Egypt*

▦ *PRG delegation greeted at Dar es Salaam Airport by enthusiastic Tanzanian youths performing folk music and dances*

▦ *Tens of thousands of people of Kampala acclaiming President Nguyen Huu Tho accompanied by President Idi Amin*



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destruction on the banks of the Suez Canal, but US imperialism? We visited Tawfik on the canal. House walls were riddled with bullets, some were not even standing. Luxurious hotels were now desert and still kept palm-trees in front of their buildings. Other armless trees were still blooming. As the place was within reach of the aggressors' artillery it was empty, while farther tens of thousands of Arabs had to live in crowded tents. We couldn't help feeling a deep indignation.

On the opposite bank of the canal was the battle line of the Israeli army. The Suez Canal is hundreds of miles away from Israel and the Israeli flag was flying here. What a shame! On top of a deserted five-storey house on this side of the canal fluttered a UNO flag. What an irony! One may wonder what the flag was there for? Only a few days ago, the Israeli planes strafed the Arab bank of Suez Canal just in front of it.

From this state of things, our Arab friends had drawn a conclusion. They invited us to visit the front, the Canal Suez Army Command, the tank unit of Armour Division Nº 1, the new recruits' camp, the arms manufacture. As we could see for ourselves they had everything ready, being aware that nothing was more precious than independence and freedom and that the best weapon for the defence of independence and freedom was their own unity.

The long road of friendship

ONE of the greatest results of the Non-Aligned Countries' Summit Conference was closer solidarity among Third World countries in face of their common enemy, namely, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism with the US in the van. The conference was a rostrum for Heads of State and Governments of almost 80 countries. There is no denying the differences between the latter as to the colour of the skin, nationality, political tendency and religious creed. It was not difficult to detect them in the speeches of the delegates. One thing, however, was common to all, and voiced by all: the necessity of consolidating solidarity into a source of strength with which to confront the common foe, consolidate independence, safeguard peace and achieve social progress. And that was the basic, condensed content of the epoch-making Algiers Joint Declarations of the Heads of State and Governments of over two-thirds of the world's countries with more than half of the earth's population.

In press interviews, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho often talked about translating the resolution of the Algiers Conference into reality, to impart to the member countries the necessary strength to fight the enemy. When condemning the coup d'état staged by the Chilean reactionary junta, wirepulled by the US, again he laid emphasis on the solidarity among Third-World countries.

Not long ago a shooting border conflict flared up between Tanzania and Uganda. It was quickly settled by the Addis Abeba accord. The day Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Uganda, President Amin invited him to visit the border town of Mutukula. Driving an open field jeep, the President took Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh across the frontier. Tanzanians here warmly cheered the two Heads of State. When Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho left Dar es-Salaam for Kampala some hours earlier President Neyerere had asked him to inform President Amin of the Tanzanian Government's decision to send a Vice-President to Uganda's National Day celebrations on October 8. The peoples of these two African countries are grateful to their presidents for restoring their good neighbourly relations. We, too, thank the two friendly nations for joining forces to defend their independence and peace.

Addressing the people gathering at the border area to greet him, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho praised the friendship and solidarity between Tanzania and Uganda, and highly rated the way their leaders settled the differences between the two countries.

"Your President has delivered a wonderful speech," a Tanzanian journalist told me. "As he rightly said, since the end of World War II, all wars have been wars between the American imperialists and peoples fighting for independence and freedom. The former alone are war fomenters. They are the enemy of mankind. We all are brothers..."

THE fighter who has defeated the aggressive war of the mightiest imperialism and the cruellest enemy of humanity, and is still confronting it, is the Vietnamese people, the South Vietnamese people. That is why in all the countries that the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government visited recently their Heads of State reserved the finest words for the Vietnamese people, the South Vietnamese people and armed forces. In a reception in honour of Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho before the PRG delegation left Cairo, on behalf of President Sadat, Vice-President Fawzi said:

"You have come to this country with your distinguished delegation as friends to friends and as authentic fighters to their comrades-in-arms.

"What you said confirmed what we had heard about you, and gave more lustre to your noble people's glory in our eyes.

"That is an immense glory whose magnitude and significance surpass the scope of the military victories of your people, for it contains something of a world proportion and of a much more lasting depth.

"You have demonstrated by your fighting that an iron will, a sound line and human qualities can help a people achieve victory over whatever infamous aggressor. Physically big and morally weak, the dictatorship of your and humanity's enemy did not dishearten you and bend your will. You and we should be vigilant and never relax our grips on our weapons because baseness has not been stamped out and aggression has not been exhausted."

Those were not the only words we heard during our long trip. Introducing Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho to his countrymen at a townlet of Uganda in the upper reaches of the Nile, a minister said:

"This is the President of South Viet Nam who has defeated American imperialism."

"The PRG of the RSVN, the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people"—those were words of recognition inscribed in the historic Joint Declaration of the Non-Aligned Countries' Summit Conference and in the Joint Communiqué signed by six African and European countries and the Republic of South Viet Nam. They spell out only an undeniable fact.

That recognition took on a clear-cut mass character, not only Algiers or Cairo, in Belgrade, Dar es-Salaam or Kampala, but everywhere the PRG delegation went, even at the foot of the Pyramids, in the Nile upper reaches in the coconut-tree island of Zanzibar, at Brioni — a world reputed touristic centre — or in a small Algerian village on the Shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

The delegation arrived in Belgrade at 7 p.m. in the rain. Lights had been switched on for quite a time in this European city. Office work, classes and factories' day shifts had come to an end and evening entertainments were about to begin. Yet, that day the pavements of the streets through which the delegation were scheduled to pass were packed with school children, workers, cadres waving SFRY and RSVN flags. In raincoats or under umbrellas they were patiently waiting to greet a personage whose name is associated with the fight of the South Vietnamese people. Young couples engrossed a while ago in their courting under the porch of one or another dwelling, now rushed to a street corner to shout their welcome. Mothers held up their babies' hands and waved them to give them a share of the privilege to greet the "Liberation Chairman." Cries rang out from the upper floors of a block of flats: "Viet Nam! Viet Nam!" From windows so many hands waved to the delegation's motorcade under.

If in Yugoslavia our friends waited in the rain to welcome their South Vietnamese guests, in Zanzibar a many-thousand strong crowd stood in the burning sun of Africa for half a day, from 11 a.m. when the PRG delegation came to 4 p.m. when they were leaving. All along their way, there were people coming out of their houses to cheer them. Hundreds ran after the guests' cars waving their hands and shouting slogans.

We witnessed the same scene wish some ten thousand people waving and shouting along the road from airport to Dar es-Salaam. It took the delegation some hours to drive a rather short distance as it had to stop from time to time where dances were performed in their honour. The yard of the Government's Guest House at Dar es-Salaam became a stage for four ensembles executing national songs and dances.

Each Head of State had his own way of showing his feeling. President Amin, a military and sportsman, took Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho to a football match, the final of the East African championship. President Tito invited him to visit his tropical garden. In Egypt, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho made a pleasure trip on the Nile and visited the Pyramids. In Algeria he went to the historic and heroic town of Constantine. The Ugandans accorded a red-carpet reception to their guests while the Tanzanians, as Vice-President Jumbé said to the delegation in Zanzibar, received them like "members of the same family."

IN a month Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and the members of the PRG delegation travelled over 55,000 km in 110 hours' flight. That road of friendship strewn with flowers and longer than the circumference of the earth, had been built with the blood of our people in a quarter-century of grim fighting and the warm feelings of friends sharing the same lot with us — friends who had firmly held their rifles to defend the Avals Hill or who are now fighting in the Suez Canal zone.

That does not mean that dogs did not bark when the caravan passed. The Thieu administration sent a cable to the Algiers Conference protesting against the presence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. It was ignored. In many a place of Africa, Thieu and company left no stone unturned to have the gathering boycotted if the PRG was admitted. But our friends joined efforts to defeat the manoeuvre of those who are sold out to the American imperialists. Our Algerian friends assured us that the Conference would meet even if only a few dozen member countries came. Algeria's determination carried the day: at short intervals 21-gun salutes were fired at Dar El-Beida airport to announce the arrival of new Conference members.

Fifty-three Heads of State and Governments, eight Foreign Ministers and sixteen delegates from national liberation movements came to Algiers. The gathering graced by an all-time record attendance wound up successfully. Algiers' People's Palace witnessed the largest gathering of Heads of State in history. Under its vast roof, Kings, Presidents, Prime Ministers came to shake hands with Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, congratulated the PRG on their success and said warmest words for our people and their just cause.

How moving were all those tokens of international solidarity of our friends across the world! Our comrades-in-arms of all colours of skin and languages splendidly joined forces with us in the common battle. The Provisional Revolutionary Government have scored another diplomatic gain.

Thanks to our countrymen and comrades for giving us enough strength to win! Thanks to our Motherland for the honour of being Vietnamese! Thanks to our people and fighters for building the long road strewn with flowers to our friends in all continents! Thanks to our friends everywhere for reserving us a due place in the heart of our times!

HUYNH VAN LY

This reportage was written while the PRG delegation stopped over in Hanoi

PRESIDENT NGUYEN HUU THO WARMLY WELCOMED BY HA NOI

AFTER taking part in the Algiers Summit and visiting a number of African and European countries, President Nguyen Huu Tho accompanied by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and other members of the delegation, made on Oct. 4 a stop over in Hanoi, before returning to the liberated zone of South Viet Nam.

Truong Chinh, member of the Viet Nam Workers' Party CC Political Bureau and Chairman of the DRVN National Assembly Standing Committee; Pham Van Dong, member of the VNWP Political Bureau, Prime Minister; Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VNWP, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Hoang Van Hoan, member of the VNWP Political Bureau, Vice-Chaiman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, went up to the plane ramp to hug President Nguyen Huu Tho and shake hands with ForeignMinister Nguyen Thi Binh, while Hanoi pioneers ran up to present the latter with splendid bouquets.

After reviewing the Viet Nam People's Army guard of honour together with Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and his retinue went on a car to the DRVN Government's Guest House.

Many Hanoians gathered there to acclaim in great elation the delegation. President Ton Duc Thang of the DRVN, and First Secretary Le Duan of the VNWP CC reserved to President Nguyen Huu Tho and Foreign Minister Nguyen thi Binh a moving and enthusiastic welcome which was an expression of the fraternal feelings between the Northern and Southern part of beloved Viet Nam.

On Oct. 5, at the Presidential Palace, President Ton Duc Thang of the DRVN conferred with President Nguyen Huu Tho of the NFL CC and of the PRG Advisory Council. Present at the talk were: Le Duan, First Secretary of the VNWP CC, Truong Chinh, member of the VNWP CC Political Bureau, President of the National Assemly Standing Committee, Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VNWP CC Political Bureau, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, To Huu, Secretary of the VNWP CC, Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

President Nguyen Huu Tho had at his side Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, NFL CC member and Foreign Minister of the RSVN, Hoang Bich Son, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the RSVN, Ho Xuan Son, NFL CC member and Nguyen Van Tien, Chief of the Special Representation of the RSVN in the DRVN.

The meeting took place in a warm atmosphere of fraternity.

The same day, President Nguyen Huu Tho paid a visit to the Viet Nam Fatherland Front CC at its 4th session and had cordial talks with its delegates.

In the afternoon, a solemn reception was held by the DRVN Government in honour of the President of the delegation. Present at the reception were Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and many other VNWP CC members and members of the National Assembly Standing Committee, Ministers and Vice-Ministers, other members of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and high ranking officiers of the Viet Nam People's Army. On behalf of the VNWP and the DRVN Government, Premier Pham Van Dong enthusiastically greeted President Nguyen Huu Tho, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and the other members of the delegation who had won resounding successes in the Non-aligned Countries' Summit Conference and in their recent official visit to a number of African and European countries.

On Oct. 6, President Nguyen Huu Tho and his retinue called at the DRVN National Assembly Standing Committee and was warmly acclaimed by Chairman Truong Chinh. Then they paid a visit to the Viet Nam People's Army Infantry Cadets School and the Tran Hung Dao Engineering Plant.

Co-operation between *South Viet Nam in Struggle*, *Révolution Africaine* (Algeria) and *Uhuru* (Tanzania)

DURING his recent trip abroad, the Chief Editor of *South Viet Nam in Struggle*, Central Organ of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, paid a visit to *Révolution Africaine*, Central Organ of Algeria's FLN Party, and *Uhuru*, Central Organ of Tanzania's Tanu Party.

The Chief Editors of *Révolution Africaine* and *Uhuru* had cordial talks with, and showed, the *South Viet Nam in Struggle*'s Chief Editor their offices and printing houses.

They agreed to establish close relations between the three papers, mutual exchange of their publication and writtings, carrying each other's articles, mutual visit of correspondents for assistance and exchange of experience to improve their professional ability and serve their respective country.

RSVN-ARE mutual support in the fight for independence and freedom

AT the invitation of President Anwar El Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and a delegation of the PRG paid a state visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from September 21 to 25, 1973.

Shortly after his arrival in Cairo, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and the PRG delegation, accompanied by Vice-President M. Fawzi and other Egyptian state leaders, laid a wreath at the tomb of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Later the NFL leader had a broad exchange of views with President A.E. Sadat on the situation of the struggle of the South Vietnamese and Egyptian peoples for national independence, and international questions of mutual concern. Mr Nguyen Huu Tho and the PRG delegation visited an arms factory, the Helval steel complex, the Suez front. Wherever they went, the Chief of State of the Republic of South Viet Nam and his party were accorded a warm welcome manifesting the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship of the Egyptian Government and people for the South Vietnamese. On this occasion, President A.E. Sadat and the ARE Government conferred on President Nguyen Huu Tho, the Nile River Order, Egypt's highest honour, and the Order of the Republic, First Class, on Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Also on this occasion, Vice-President M. Fawzi expressed his heartfet thanks to the South Vietnamese people for their constant and warm support for the fight of the Egyptian people against the Israeli aggressors.

A Joint Communiqué of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Arab Republic of Egypt was issued in Cairo on the afternoon of September 25, before Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and the PRG delegation concluded their visit. The Joint Communiqué said:

"The delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam greatly admired the struggle of the Egyptian people against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and against the aggression of the Israeli expansionists.

The RSVN PRG strongly denounced the imperialists' attempts to divide the Arab countries, in pursuance of their neo-colonialist policy in the Middle East. The PRG forcefully condemned the stubborn aggressive stance of Israel which is prolonging its occupation of the Arab territories. The PRG delegation insisted that Israel withdraw all its forces from all Arab territories illegally occupied by her, and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries.

The PRG delegation once again reaffirmed its unswerving and complete support for the legitimate effort of the Palestinian people for national independence, in exercise of their national rights.

The Egyptian side expressed its admiration for the heroic and staunch struggle of the Vietnamese people in both South and North in their confrontation with the US imperialists, especially those of the South Vietnamese people on the military, political and diplomatic fronts under the leadership of the Provisional revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese.

The Egyptian side welcomed the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam as a historic victory of the Vietnamese people and of the progressive mankind as well.

The delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt urged that the US government and the Saigon administration strictly honour and scrupulously implement the Paris Agreement and the Joint Communiqué on Viet Nam. The Egyptian side required that the United States and its military involvement and its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, and that the Saigon administration abide by the cease-fire and return all the civilian personnel still detained by it, and ensure the democratic freedoms of the South Vietnamese living in the areas under its control."

On the situation in Indochina, the Joint Communiqué noted: The two sides warmly welcomed the victory of the Cambodian people in their national salvation struggle and are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian people will surely win final victory. The two sides fully supported the political program of the NUFK and the five-point Declaration of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. The two sides demanded that the United States end its interventions in the internal affairs of Cambodia. The Cambodian problem must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without outside interference.

The two sides hailed the signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos and its Protocols.

On other international issues, the two side expressed a deep sense of shock at the recent developments in Chile leading to the overthrow by force of the Government of President Allende and to the tragic death of this eminent anti-imperialist combatant.

The two sides once again reaffirmed their unreserved support for the battles of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea and Cape Verde against the Portuguese colonialists, as well as the just struggle of the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa against racial discrimination."

The Third-World and PRG's great success

(Continued from page 1)

by the host Governments and peoples as brothers coming back victorious from the battlefield. Such demonstrations of moving affection were like triumphal festivals for us and sympathetic rallies against US imperialism and its hirelings. They were unforgettable effusions between brothers-in-arms.

We had talks with the Heads of the host states and governments and many contacts with their peoples. Joint Communiqués published after the official conversations showed that our visits had further consolidated the friendly ties between the host countries and the Republic of South Viet Nam and added lustre to the latter's international image.

We felt wrenches in our hearts when everywhere we went our friends recalled our great national leader Ho Chi Minh and his services to our nation and to world revolution.

The host Governments and peoples strongly condemned US-Saigon grievous breaches of the accords signed, Saigon incessant encroachments on our zone, its refusal to return hundreds of thousands of civilian personnel, its suppression of democratic liberties in its areas and its alarming sabotage of the Consultative Conference. They extended full support to the sound position and serious attitude of the PRG and the DRVN which consistently respect and thoroughly implement the Agreement and completely endorsed the PRG reserving the right to take appropriate steps to protect its people's life and property and the fruits of its revolution, if the US and the Saigon regime continued breaches of their pledges, with ceaseless inroads into our areas and preparations of fresh military adventures.

For such considerable sympathy and support, the PRG delegation did not, during the Algiers Conference as well as during its tour, fail to convey the NFL, the PRG and South Viet Nam people's heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union, China, the socialist countries, the Non-Aligned countries and all peace and justice-loving countries in the world. It also made clear our people's staunch backing for the fight for national independence, and well-being of the Asian, Latin American and African peoples.

I am strongly convinced that the South Vietnamese people and combatants will follow up our military, political and diplomatic gains with more vigorous actions to force the US and the Saigon administration to honour their commitments, with greater efforts to construct the liberated zone, build strong revolutionary forces, remain vigilant and bring to fruition their great task in the new stage of struggle, which is preserve peace, complete independence and democracy and eventually achieve peaceful national reunification.

QUESTION: *What is your opinion of the flare up of the Middle East war ?*

ANSWER: I think it has been hatched and triggered by the aggressive and reactionary Israelis who are bent on annexing Arab territories and denying the Palestinians' fundamental national rights. At US instigation and with US aid they started the 1967 war and invaded many extensive areas belonging to Arab countries. They have been obdurately prolonging their illegal occupation of those territories, in defiance of the Arab opposition and world progressives' strong feeling.

In the current fighting they have been mounting aggressive actions along the cease-fire line and deep into Egyptian and Syrian territories.

It must be underlined that such frantic activities would not have been possible if it were not for US instigation, aid and abetting. But in the past few days, the aggressors have received due punishment from their adversaries who enjoy the strong sympathy, support and aid of other Arab countries and world progressive peoples.

Our people and army keeping a close eye on the serious developments in the Middle East and feeling deep indignation at Israeli aggressors' crimes there, hail the initial successes of Egypt and Syria. They denounce Israel's offences as a challenge to the resolutions of the 4th Non-Aligned Summit, to the peace- and justice-loving public in the world. Together with the latter, they urged an immediate end to Israel's aggression and expansionist policy, unconditional and complete withdrawal from Arab territories illegally occupied by it and respect for the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians.

We express firm confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab peoples over the Israeli aggressors and US imperialists. Their victory is left in no doubt because of their tradition of undauntedness, the solidarity, support and help of the Non-Aligned nations and world progressives and so is their recovery of lost lands, which will be a contribution to the preservation of peace in the Middle East and in the world.

CHILE AFTER THE COUP

A very short time has elapsed since the military coup, and the true colours of the savage fascist CIA-manipulated militarists have become quite transparent.

Out-and-out fascist

Terror is reigning supreme in the towns and the country. Not a day has gone by without searches and raids, which are regular military operations under cover of tanks, armoured cars, helicopters, and even jet fighter-bombers. One sweep, involving as many as 2,000 troops and police, was conducted right in Santiago, lasting from 4 a.m. till 3 p.m., and during which not a single home was left unsearched. The main objectives of such raids are factories and quarters of labouring people. There are places where the male population have been virtually wiped out, many of them killed, the rest taken away for indefinite detention.

Brigadier Gustavo Leigh, the notoriously ferocious air commander in the military junta, has openly declared in a TV speech that anyone opposed to the junta or found in possession of weapons would be shot dead at once.

To the militarists, the opposition covers a whole gamut of leftists and all supporters of the Allende Government be they in the left, the opposition, or social democrats. Within a few days after the coup, all major trade-union activists were either murdered or put into prison. All leftist parties and the CTU, the biggest trade-union organization in the country, have been outlawed.

In that country, which used to boast of a 160-year-old tradition of freedom and democracy, people today cannot go out without some feeling of insecurity. If you are found with just on you a knife in the street, it is enough to cause your loss. Despite the promise that people will not be victimized for espousing different ideologies, the owner of a bookstore in a downtown street in Santiago has been arrested for keeping Marxist literature (*La Tercera* Sept. 26). According to the same paper, the home of the director of the Catholic University, a non-partisan progressive, has been searched for Cuban posters. Pretexting searches for weapons, coup-makers freely break into any house and rob it, and its owner may be put under arrest if any progressive material is found.

Papers of every kind could be freely published before Sept. 11, and the opposition used to criticize the Allende Government's alleged restriction of the freedom of press, which, in fact, was the prohibition of any increase in the price of newsprints and of running ads on reactionary publications. Now, only a very small numbers of dailies and periodicals are allowed to appear, and all reports and articles must be subject to the scrutinity of military censorship.

Over 100 newsmen, both leftist Chileans and foreigners, are detained at the National Stadium.

The situation is even worse in the country, where, along with cold-blooded murders, the appropriation of land is going on openly.

The National Stadium in Santiago, far-flung islands off the coast, and even a number of ships, have been converted into prisons. No one knows exactly how many people have been disposed of or jailed, but their number must have run into the tens of thousands. Where is now the Chile of old, peaceful time, without a coup or a civil war for over 160 years and with a professional, constitution-respecting, law-abiding army?

Chile today has become an out-and-out fascist state.

Organized resistance

The militarists, although successful in their subversion, have met with growing resistance, which is going on with unabated strength in many places. The first big surprise to them was the last-ditch fight put up by the late President Allende and his closest colleagues, including Augusto Olivares, Director of the national TV network, and another pressman. Allende's bodyguards, a handful of fearless young men fired by their revolutionary zeal, stubbornly resisted at both the office and the home of the late President. Not one of them surrendered or was taken prisoner.

The threat of summary execution has failed to scare anybody. And it is the coup-makers who are now scared. Curfew has not been lifted yet, and activity at the Santiago international airport has not been brought back to normal. Passengers must say goodbye to their friends or relatives a long way from the airport, where police and troops, armed to the teeth, are far more numerous than civilians, and are seen even in lavatories.

Gunfire can be heard every night around the capital city. Colonel Cesar Mendoza, Commander in-Chief of the National Police and member of the military junta acknowledged on Sept. 27 that guerillas were operating in many parts of the country and the army had had to take measures to cope with them.

In many parts in the South, peasants are fighting relentlessly in defence of the gains they had obtained under the Allende regime, which gains have been so closely connected with the memory of the man they call "Compañero Presidente."

Resistance is being organized on a nation-wide scale against the coup-makers, worshipers of Hitler.

What will be in store for them in the days to come is not hard to guess, considering the happenings of the past few days—resignation of Edgar Boningo, director of the University of Chile, who belongs to the right wing of the Christian Democratic Party, replacement by a colonel of the minister of education, one of the only two non-military members of the government, the funeral of Pablo Neruda, during which attendants openly sang *l'Internationale* and called down the militarist dictatorship, etc., have heralded what may happen soon.

There are still many difficulties ahead of the revolutionaries and the people of Chile in their patriotic fight. But, the three years under the Allende regime and the exemplary fight put up by Allende himself will vouch for their ultimate triumph.

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION